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STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1951

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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF, 1951

County School Medical Officer

G. RAMAGE, M.A. (Admin.), M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy County School Medical Officer

C. D. L. LYCETT, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

County Ophthalmic Surgeon

J. WILLIAMSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Whole-time Assistant County Medical Officers

(engaged in the School Health Service)

- F. ASKER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Rowley Regis M.B.) (Resigned S.H.S. 31.7.51).
H. B. BAKER, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
A. W. M. BATTERSBY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
(Area Medical Officer and M.O.H. Uttoxter U.D. and R.D.).
A. W. E. BLACK, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
M. BLOOR, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 23.5.51).
H. G. CRAWFORD, O.B.E., M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
G. R. DAVIES, B.Sc., L.M.S.S.A.
P. J. FITZGERALD, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Willenhall U.D.) (Appointed 1.2.51).
C. FLEMING, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Rugeley U.D. and Tutbury R.D.).
A. P. FRY, M.C., M.B., B.S. (M.O.H. Seisdon R.D.) (Retired 31.3.51).
J. T. A. GEORGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Coseley U.D.)
B. W. GOODWILL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
H. J. GRIFFITHS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Resigned 23.9.51).
F. B. MACKENZIE, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(M.O.H. Sedgley U.D. and Tettenhall U.D.).
E. P. McWHIRTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Darlaston U.D.)
A. F. MORGAN, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
(Appointed 8.1.51).
R. G. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Stone U.D.)
(Resigned 21.12.51).
N. J. S. NATHAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (Area Medical Officer and M.O.H. Kidsgrove) (Died 13.12.51).
E. M. PRENDIVILLE, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., D.P.H.
C. S. SMITH, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
H. TABBUSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Tamworth M.B.).
A. G. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. Stafford R.D.).
E. H. TOMLIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Area Medical Officer and M.O.H. Cheadle R.D.).
R. WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., & H., D.P.H. (Area Medical Officer and M.O.H. Cannock U.D.).
W. F. YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (M.O.H. Newcastle R.D.)
(Retired 3.11.51).

Part-time Assistant County Medical Officers
(engaged in the School Health Service)

E. O. ASTON, L.M.S.S.A.
M. BAMBER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
I. R. GIFFORD, M.B., Ch.B. (Dental Anaesthetist).
J. V. HALL, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 31.8.51).
B. HENLY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
R. MACAULIFFE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
M. M. G. RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B.
M. M. SILLITO, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
R. D. WILLCOCK, M.B., B.S.
H. M. WILSON, B.A., B.Chir.

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme (Excepted District)

J. WARRACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (M.O.H. and S.M.O.).
F. J. MURRAY, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., L.M., D.P.H. (Deputy
M.O.H. and Deputy S.M.O.).

Part Time Assistant School Medical Officers

T. CRAIG, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.
P. G. JOHNSON, M.B., Ch.B.
M. STEVENS, M.B., Ch.B.
A. M. TOMS, M.B., Ch.B.

County Dental Officer

F. C. WINTER, L.D.S.

Dental Surgeons (Full-time)

J. BRYDONE, L.D.S., R.C.S.
J. BUNCH, L.D.S., R.C.S.
D. E. CHATER, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
J. A. CLUNAS, L.D.S., R.C.S.
E. COOPER, L.D.S.
J. L. T. DAVIES, L.D.S.
F. S. DUCK, L.D.S., R.C.S.
S. FORD, L.D.S., R.C.S.
P. G. H. GRIFFITH, L.D.S. (resigned 30.4.51).
M. P. HENEHAN, B.D.S. (appointed 2.2.51).
F. INNES, L.D.S., R.C.S.
J. L. JACQUES, L.D.S., R.C.S.
M. C. LAUDER, L.D.S., R.C.S.
J. P. McEWAN, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (resigned 9.12.51).
J. D. NELSON, L.D.S.
T. C. J. PRICE, B.D.S. (appointed 3.9.51).
L. H. THOMPSON, L.D.S.
A. L. WHITAKER, L.D.S. (resigned 31.12.51).

Dental Surgeons (Part-time)

J. W. DAVIES, L.D.S.
L. F. KELLY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Speech Therapists

S. M. Y. BAILEY, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 17.9.51).
H. M. BINKS, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 3.9.51).
A. L. WILKS, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 12.5.51).
J. WILKS, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 21.8.51).

Annual Report of the School Medical Officer

1951

Preface

It may be recalled that in the preface to the Annual Report for 1950 I commented on its late appearance, which was caused largely by deficiencies on the clerical side. In November, 1951 the County Council approved an upgrading of clerical staff, together with the addition of one clerk, and this re-organization has already shown a good return. The appearance at this date of the Annual Report is a "by-product" of these changes, by far the most important being increased speed and accuracy in dealing with the immense amount of clerical work involved in maintaining the school health work in the field.

The general health of the school population was good so far as the known incidence of disease was concerned. There is less exact information about the number of children whose health is less vigorous than it should be, and though the proportion of those examined who were reported as being under-nourished was the lowest yet recorded in the County, the Assistant School Medical Officers considered it necessary to advise convalescence for 343 children. There is, undoubtedly, a small proportion of children who are living under conditions which are prejudicial to their health, though not causing acute illness, and important additional causes are insufficient rest, improper diet and lack of parental control. It is the duty of the School Nurses to visit the homes of these children and to do what they can to secure improvements by giving advice and using persuasion. In this connection, the Circular issued jointly by the Home Office, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education in July, 1950, on children cruelly treated

or neglected in their homes is a powerful additional help in improving the health both physically and mentally of children, and the County Council agreed that its provisions should be administered throughout Staffordshire by the County Health Department. To secure co-ordination of effort, meetings are arranged locally of all the "field" officers who might be concerned, e.g. Health Visitors, District Nurses, Officers of the Children's Department, and the N.S.P.C.C., Probation Officers and School Welfare Officers. Thus the preventive work of the School Health Service and, to a smaller extent, the Child Welfare Section, is aided and made more effective by their co-ordination, with the help which other Services can provide.

During the year there has been a continuous improvement in the hygienic conditions of school premises, though difficulties in obtaining permits and materials have made the rate slower than one hoped, and many schools are still below the standard required. This year it has been possible to increase the number of water samples, which is of particular importance in rural schools.

There was a slight increase in the number of routine medical inspections carried out, though the attendances at the Minor Ailments Clinics showed a reduction: this was particularly noticeable in the clinics held in the rural parts of the County.

Once again I am obliged to draw attention to the large number of children who were found to be verminous, and the comments made previously on this subject must be repeated, viz., that a continued verminous state is always due to parental indifference and neglect. It is of interest to observe that the number of cases of scabies reported was less than for many years.

The report of the County Dental Officer is of unusual interest showing, amongst other facts, that the proportion of entrants' teeth already beyond treatment at the time of entering school continued to rise and this at a time when routine inspections and treatment have been suspended in four areas. In addition, the time taken in attending to

urgent cases with pain, while very necessary, has reduced still more the time available for preventive work. Though the number of inspections carried out during the year was slightly reduced, the treatments were maintained and, where offered, were very much appreciated; indeed, in 61 schools the acceptance rate was 100 per cent.

Two of the infectious diseases showed significant increases during 1951—diphtheria and dysentery. 78 confirmed cases of diphtheria in school children occurred during the year, mainly in Coscley and Bilston, and, unfortunately, resulted in 5 deaths. It was the immediate steps taken to combat this outbreak which accounted for the large increase in the number of immunisations reported. This, together with other measures, proved effective, and though occasional isolated cases have continued to occur, the outbreak as such was controlled by the end of the year. Though less serious in itself, the notification of 90 cases of dysentery in school children, mainly in February and March, is disquieting. The disease is invariably spread by uncleanliness at some stage in the preparation of food and therefore should seldom occur. In fact, cases throughout the country have much increased in recent years and are a reminder that the hygienic conditions of the kitchens and dining rooms in County premises must be above criticism, and that children and kitchen staffs must be encouraged to practise hand washing at the proper times.

The Speech Therapists continued their valuable work and it will be noted that there was a change in personnel during the year. Even though they remain fully occupied they cannot deal with more than a small proportion of the numbers requiring their attention and, on considering this, the Council have approved the establishment of six.

No visible advance was made in the provision of additional Residential Special Schools during the year, though plans were drawn up. The existing Residential Special Schools were full and carried out their work effectively. A new venture in the County Service was started with the opening of a Day Special School for educationally sub-normal children at Cheslyn Hay in September, 1951.

The staff of the School Health Service have worked conscientiously and have always been ready to fill the numerous gaps caused by staff shortages. This, together with the ready co-operation of our colleagues of the Education Department, has made it possible to record a satisfactory year's progress.

G. RAMAGE,
County School Medical Officer.

September, 1952.

REPORT

Staff

At the beginning of 1951 there were 32 Assistant School Medical Officers (giving the equivalent time of 12 whole-time Officers). Six members of the staff resigned, one died and three were appointed during the year. At the 31st December, 1951, there were twenty eight-Assistant School Medical Officers (giving the equivalent time of 11 whole-time Officers), nine of whom were general practitioners undertaking work for the Authority on a sessional basis.

Nineteen dental surgeons were employed at the beginning of 1951. During the year two dental surgeons were appointed and three resigned. At the 31st December, therefore, there were eighteen dental surgeons engaged.

Hygiene

A sanitary survey forms part of routine medical examinations and the medical officers, after inspecting school buildings and precincts, submit a report. Where defects are found details are sent to the Director of Education so that the necessary repairs or alterations may be undertaken.

This year these inspections of premises have disclosed 202 schools with various defects out of a total of 473 inspected and in twenty-seven schools defects have been reported as rectified. The great difference between these figures is caused by economy measures and the fact that many defects are not rectified during the year in which they were found.

Water Supplies

One hundred and forty samples for bacteriological and chemical examinations were taken from eighty schools. Seventy-one specimens proved satisfactory, while at schools where the remaining sixty-nine unsatisfactory specimens were obtained the following action was taken :

Supply improved to give satisfactory supply	12
Work in hand to improve supplies	2
Mains supply obtained	4
Mains supply available and being pressed for	6
Private sources (via churns) investigated ..	2
No alternative supply available--boiling adopted	21

Vaccination

The following table shows the numbers of children found to be vaccinated and unvaccinated in the routine age groups inspected :

	No. examined	No. vaccinated	No. unvaccinated	Percentage unvaccinated			
				1951	1950	1949	1948
Entrants ..	9,177	2,726	6,451	70.3	67.6	66.1	66.4
2nd Age Group	7,306	2,133	5,173	70.8	66.1	65.3	66.3
3rd Age Group	6,476	2,389	4,087	63.1	65.8	62.2	66.2

The comparative figures of the percentage of vaccinated children found during the inspections show a decrease which is undesirable.

Medical Inspections

The regular inspection of children attending maintained schools is probably the most effective measure of preventive medicine the School Health Service has to offer. School clinics deal with a large number of children but a child does not go there until his disability is noticeable to the lay eye, whereas a medical officer may discover a disability at a far earlier stage which makes treatment more simple. It is therefore with regret that I have to report that it was not possible during the year to examine all the children in the three age groups owing to staffing difficulties. The numbers of entrants examined was 9,177 and, as this is the most important age group it has been decided to concentrate on these children in an attempt to ensure that all are examined during their first year at school. It is hoped that the next report will show satisfactory results from this decision. In addition to the examinations in the three routine age groups, which totalled 22,959, special examinations at the

request of parents and teachers were arranged for 199 children and 15,929 children were re-examined as a result of defects found or suspected at previous inspections. The total number of children seen was, therefore 39,087 as compared with 37,900 children in 1950. It is interesting to note that of the 11,966 parents who attended with their children at routine inspections, by far the largest proportion came when the inspection was of entrants, in fact almost 90% of the entrants examined were accompanied by a parent. This high percentage does not appear to be maintained as in the leavers group only 497 parents attended during the inspection of 6,476 pupils but, no doubt, this is accounted for by the growing independence of that age group rather than by any lack of interest on the part of the parents.

Minor Ailment Clinics

There are sixty-five minor ailment clinics in the County but, in addition to their use for the supervision and treatment of trivial ailments and injuries, they are used as consultation and examination centres where parents or head teachers may refer children for advice when there is no Medical Inspection expected at the school and where special examinations may be carried out. These clinics are, therefore, of great importance in providing a system for diagnosing and treating school children. The numbers of children attending the clinics for treatment of minor ailments and the defects which were discovered are given below :

<i>Disease or Defect</i>						<i>No. of Cases</i>
Defective Vision	..	..	..	..	..	1,591
Blepharitis	..	..	..	..	..	438
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	..	325
Other eye defects	..	..	..	..	..	432
Otitis Media	..	..	..	..	..	432
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	733
Other ear, nose and throat defects	..	..	..	..	..	687
Coryza	..	..	..	..	..	136
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	344
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	42
Ringworm, Scalp	..	..	..	..	..	18
Ringworm, body	..	..	..	..	..	51
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	73

<i>Disease or Defect</i>							<i>No. of Cases</i>
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	518
Boils	..	..	..	..	..	..	411
Septic Sores	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,942
Warts	..	..	..	..	..	..	738
Other skin defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,617
Burns	..	..	..	..	..	..	352
Sprains and strains	..	..	..	..	..	..	422
Fractures	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Other minor injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,799
Heart conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
Debility and malnutrition	..	..	..	..	..	..	686
Deformities	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
T.B. Cervical Glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Fibrositis	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Other defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,111
N.A.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
							<hr/> 20,813 <hr/>

In addition to the 20,813 primary visits made by children a total of 34,026 re-visits were recorded.

First Aid Boxes

Children at school are constantly injuring themselves in minor ways and to enable treatment to be given first-aid boxes are maintained in all schools, cookery and handicraft centres. If the injury is thought to be sufficiently serious the child is sent with an escort to the school clinic, if it is open, or home with a suggestion that the child be seen by his own doctor. In cases of urgency, of course, a General Practitioner is called.

Scabies

A total of 73 cases of scabies were seen at the minor ailments clinics and of this number, nine were reported by Head Teachers on their weekly return of Infectious Diseases. In each case the school nurse visits the school to examine contacts.

Uncleanliness

The nurses carried out 287,784 verminous inspection examinations and the number of children found to be verminous was 12,285.

ANALYSIS OF INFESTATION

<i>Body</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Head</i>	
		<i>Lice</i>	<i>Nits</i>
324	351	1,151	10,459

In accordance with the procedure under Section 54 of the Education Act, 1944, cleansing notices were issued in respect of 43 children, 24 of whom were compulsorily cleansed.

For more than 20 years it has been the custom to supply Sacker combs at cost price to parents and during the year 155 were sold.

Visual and External Eye Defects

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

During the year 3,920 children were examined.

In addition, 3,095 visits were made to the Clinics by children who had been examined previously and who were kept under supervision on account of their defects, viz., myopia and squint.

A total of 1,639 new cases were examined and the following is an analysis of the defects found :

Errors of Refraction :—

Hypermetropia	..	..	..	..	..	390
Hypermetropic astigmatism	..	..	..	..	..	124
Compound hypermetropic astigmatism	..	..	..	..	..	161
Myopia	..	..	..	..	..	295
Myopic astigmatism	..	..	..	..	..	68
Compound myopic astigmatism	..	..	..	..	..	80
Mixed astigmatism	..	..	..	..	..	80
Anisometropia	..	..	..	..	..	224

Diseases and abnormalities :—

Lids and Conjunctiva :—

Blepharitis	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mucopurulent conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	..	8
Chalazion	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ptosis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phlyctenular conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	..	4
Epicanthus	..	..	..	..	..	4
Trichiasis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Injury to conjunctiva	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blocked tearduct	..	..	..	..	..	3

Cornea :—

Ulcer of cornea	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nebulæ of cornea	..	..	..	..	..	3
Corneal scars	..	..	..	..	..	1
Marginal keratitis	..	..	..	..	..	1

Uvea :—

Choroidal atrophy	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ruptured choroid	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital coloboma of iris and choroid	..	..	..	..	..	1
Persistent hyaloid atrophy	..	..	..	..	..	1
Persistent pupillary membrane	..	..	..	..	..	1

Lens :—

Lamellar cataract	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bilateral subluxation of lenses	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aphakia	..	..	..	..	..	1

Retina :—

Detachment of retina (traumatic)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rentinal abnormalities	..	..	..	..	..	1

Nerve :—

Optic atrophy	..	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital coloboma of optic nerve	..	..	..	..	..	1

Muscles :—

Squint	..	..	..	..	..	156
Nystagmus	..	..	..	..	..	4
Exophoria	..	..	..	..	..	1

Globe :—

Shrunken globe	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anophthalmos	..	..	..	..	..	1
Injury	..	..	..	..	..	1

Orthoptic Clinics

Thirty-eight cases attended the various clinics, six at Dudley Guest Hospital, four at Stafford General Infirmary, twelve at West Bromwich and District General Hospital and sixteen at Wolverhampton Eye Infirmary.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

During the year, 1,852 children received operative treatment for unhealthy tonsils and adenoids. The Assistant School Medical Officers referred 647 children for examination by Aural Surgeons and 144 children so referred received operative treatment.

Report of the County Dental Officer

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Staffordshire contains an estimated school population of 116,131 and of this number 53,899 children were dentally inspected during the year. Of these, 47,653 were routine cases and 6,246 were special cases. A total of 36,293 children were found to have dental defects and of this number 34,412 were actually referred for treatment. The difference between these figures, namely 1,881 children, were those who were not issued with consent forms for the following reasons :—

- (a) Already receiving treatment from private sources.
- (b) Children who are physically or temperamentally unsuitable for treatment at a School Clinic.
- (c) Children, who by reason of persistent refusal have reached a condition whereby the permanent dentition is beyond remedial treatment.
- (d) Children whose dental defects are of such a minor nature that no treatment is indicated.

Of the 34,412 children actually referred for treatment, a total of 30,484 received the treatment recommended. The average number of fillings per visit inserted for children attending for conservative treatment was 1.6 compared with 1.58 obtained during the previous year. The extraction rate per visit was 1.9 compared with 2.0 for 1950.

Acceptance Rate

The percentage of children accepting and actually receiving treatment was 88.6 compared with 82.7 obtained during the previous year.

A factor producing yearly variations of the acceptance rate is the prevalence or otherwise of outbreaks of mild illnesses, such as chicken pox, mumps, colds, etc. A child for whom the acceptance form has been completed but who is absent from school at the time of treatment is not regarded as an acceptance. This is especially applicable in rural areas where the Dental Surgeon having completed the treatment

of the school moves on to a new locality and the child thus misses the opportunity of receiving the benefits of treatment for that year. Of course, in urban areas, this does not apply as an absentee can be sent for at a later date. There is no evidence during the period under review that there has been any increase in the number of children who have successfully managed to obtain treatment from private practitioners under the National Health Service Act. Many instances occur of children in pain being refused treatment by private practitioners and who ultimately often have to travel long distances to obtain relief at a school clinic.

A satisfactory feature is that a total of no less than 61 schools obtained the outstanding result of 100% acceptance of treatment and these are situated in the following areas :—

Uttoxeter	(Mr. F. S. Duck)	34	schools with a 100 % acceptance			
Leek	(Mr. A. L. Whitaker)	13	"	"	"	"
Quarry Bank	(Mr. L. Kelly)	4	"	"	"	"
Sedgley	(Mr. J. D. Nelson)	3	"	"	"	"
Stone	(Mr. E. Cooper)	2	"	"	"	"
Audley	(Mr. J. Bunch)	2	"	"	"	"
Lichfield	(Mr. T. C. J. Price)	1	"	"	"	"
Rowley Regis	(Mr. H. Thompson)	1	"	"	"	"
Tamworth	(Mr. J. L. T. Davies)	1	"	"	"	"

TREATMENT :

An analysis of the treatment carried out classified into the type of operation is given in the following table :—

<i>Children Treated for :—</i>	<i>Routine cases</i>	<i>Special cases</i>	<i>Further Appointments</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fillings only	9,209	245	3,763	13,217
Fillings & extractions	2,848	52	988	3,888
Extractions only	10,641	4,532	2,975	18,148
Orthodontics	—	64	4,098	4,162
Sundry operations	1,543	1,371	1,115	4,029
TOTAL	24,241	6,264	12,939	43,444

The operations performed during the year comprised :—

- 5,373 Amalgam fillings
- 20,076 Amalgam and cement fillings
- 2,084 Silicate filings
- 11 Root fillings

- 4,326 Permanent extractions
- 38,426 Temporary extractions
- 490 Scalings
- 18 Trimmings of teeth
- 1,125 Impressions
- 8 Bites taken
- 244 Gum treatments
- 144 Fillings polished
- 2 Crown preparation
- 2 Crowns fitted
- 2 Stitches removed
- 1 Inlay fitted
- 83 Root dressings
- 638 Other dressings
- 16 Sockets syringed
- 34 Trys-in
- 126 Dentures fitted
- 4 Dentures eased
- 7 Repairs to dentures
- 556 Orthodontic appliances fitted
- 3,677 Orthodontic supervision
- 215 X-rays
- 10 Polishings of teeth
- 3 Arrest of haemorrhage
- 5 Retraction of gum
- 2 Lancings of gum
- 4 Obturators fitted
- 2 Sockets plugged
- 1 Supernumerary tooth extracted
- 1 Removal of flap
- 2 Gum cautery
- 1 Pulp extirpated
- 1 Socket treated
- 5 Sundry operations
- 3 Swabs taken
- 3,748 Applications of silver nitrate

In addition to the above, advice was given on 1,698 occasions.

Special Cases

The number of children who sought treatment for the relief of pain or other urgent condition totalled 6,246 compared with 5,087 during the previous year. Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the continuous increase in the number of special cases that present themselves for treatment year by year. The numbers have grown to such an extent that they now threaten to disrupt normal routine treatment sessions. This adverse tendency is entirely due to the critical staff position which has resulted in ever increasing intervals between inspections, thus allowing potential defects to become actual. Treatment of these patients consumes time which should be devoted to routine cases, whose treatment must therefore necessarily be deferred. This action in its turn results in the production of additional special cases and the ultimate creation of a vicious circle. As an indication of this tendency, attention is drawn to the fact that treatment of special cases now occupies approximately 9% of the time of the Dental staff as a whole. There appears but little prospect of any diminution unless there is an improvement in the Staff position.

Staff

During the period under review there have been three resignations of Dental Officers, but these have to a certain extent been counter-balanced by two new appointments. Details of the actual changes are shown elsewhere. The number of Dental Officers employed in the treatment of school children on December 31st, 1951 was the equivalent of 16 whole-time officers against an approved establishment of 32. Recruitment during the last six months of the year was held in abeyance due to the existence of pending arbitration relative to salary scales. Nationally there appears evidence of a tendency to a drift from private practice back to the school service, but in view of the circumstances mentioned above, the opportunity thus presented could not be utilized.

Areas

In four areas, namely, Shelfield, Wednesbury, Wednesfield and Cannock No. 1 Area, routine treatment has remained suspended during the whole year. In addition to this Bilston was closed in the Spring but on the other hand, Lichfield was re-opened in September. In all other areas routine treatment has been continued along the lines indicated in previous reports. It must again be emphasised that the number of children in all areas is greater than can adequately be dealt with by one Dental Surgeon in twelve months. This factor leads to increasing intervals between inspection, with the result that each individual child requires more treatment than if the 12-monthly inspections were maintained. It follows, therefore, that year by year the intervals between inspections will become greater and unless this tendency can be checked by staff recruitment, it will ultimately lead to the service deteriorating into an emergency service rather than performing its true function of preventive and remedial treatment.

Incidence of Dental Caries

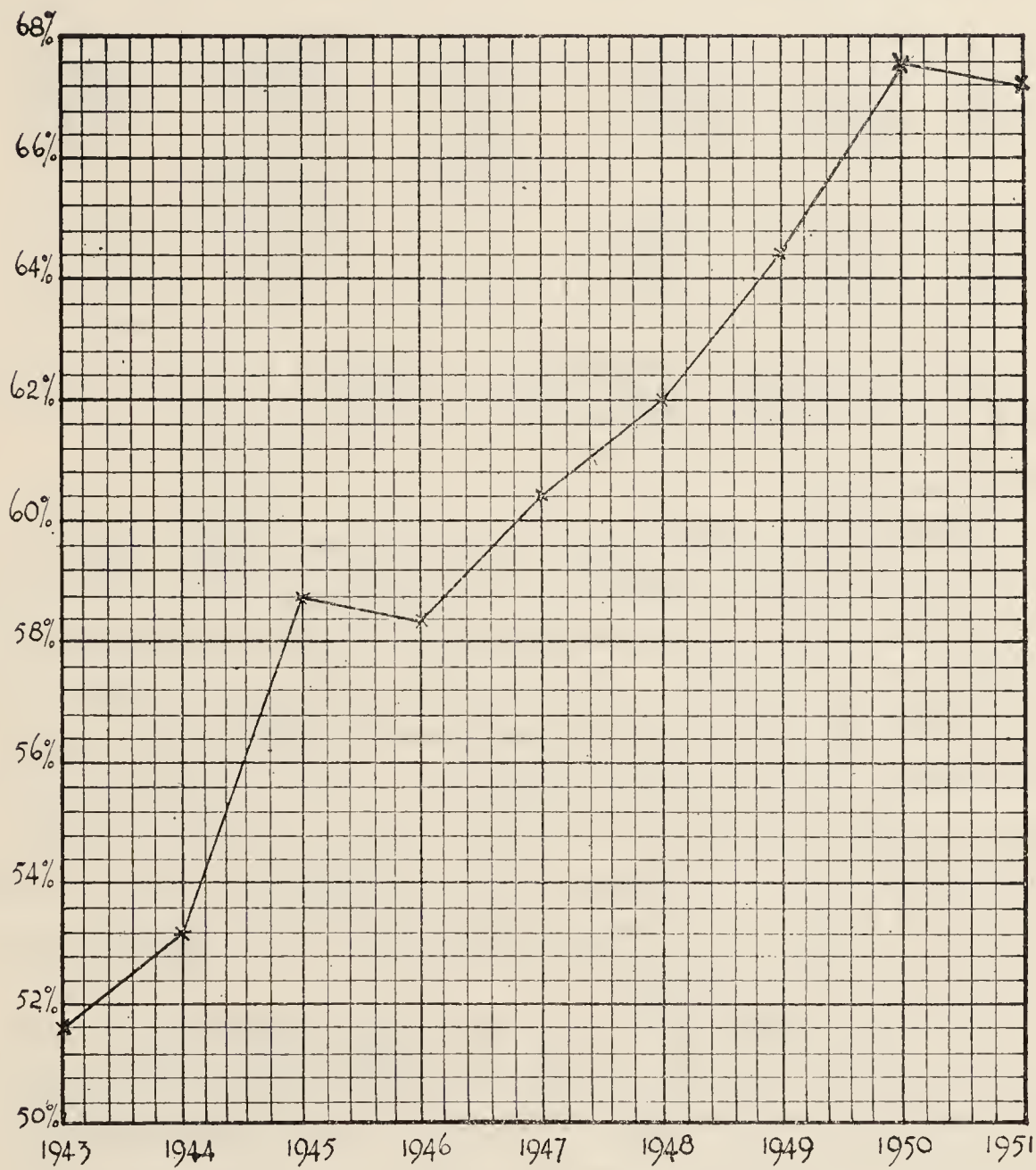
The survey of the 5 year age group introduced in 1947 has been continued and the findings are shown in the comparative table given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of children examined</i>	<i>No. with sound dentitions</i>	<i>No. with one tooth decayed</i>	<i>No. with two teeth decayed</i>	<i>No. with three teeth decayed</i>	<i>No. with four or more teeth decayed</i>
1947 %	3,920	1,519 38.9	525 13.4	566 14.4	434 11	876 22.3
1948 %	5,392	1,710 31.7	603 11.2	858 15.9	581 10.8	1,640 30.4
1949 %	4,068	1,333 32.8	508 12.5	552 13.6	354 8.7	1,321 32.4
1950 %	4,094	1,218 30	431 11	653 16	360 9	1,402 34
1951 %	3,673	1,017 27.7	400 10.9	546 14.8	426 11.6	1,284 35

For the purpose of this survey, any tooth showing the slightest signs of decay has been regarded as carious and has been recorded as such. It is evident from this table that

the progressive deterioration, observed in previous years, has continued and it is no exaggeration to say that the Entrant group already present a condition similar to that which existed prior to the War. There appears no reason to suggest that this deterioration will be halted in the immediate future unless comprehensive steps are taken to provide adequate treatment for the pre-school child. The graph shown below illustrates most clearly the incidence of dental caries for the Staffordshire school population as a whole.

Incidence of dental caries for all age groups as a whole.



The Entrant group can be regarded as the raw material of the scheme, whilst the Leavers are the finished product. Thus 35% of the raw material entering the scheme present temporary dentitions already beyond the scope of remedial

conservative treatment. Inevitably, this leads to premature extraction of the temporary molars, resulting in the mal-positioning and over-crowding of the permanent teeth. This carries in its train the creation of areas which are not self-cleansing, the end result being rampant caries and the School Dental Service has the difficult task of trying to improve these mouths. The facts are set out in the following table which gives the results of a further survey along similar lines but relating to both the 5 and 12 year age groups. The survey was made on the suggestion of the Ministry of Education.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>No. of children examined</i>	<i>No. of decayed missing or filled teeth</i>	<i>No. of children showing no decayed missing or filled teeth</i>	<i>% of children showing no decayed missing or filled teeth</i>	<i>Average No. of decayed missing or filled teeth per child</i>
5	3,673	10,306	960	26.4	2.8
12	2,520	6,189	502	20.0	2.4

It is plain that a larger share of dental attention should be given to children under five years old.

ORTHODONTICS

Preventive orthodontics is only possible if a child can be kept under observation at frequent intervals, but with the period between inspections averaging 18 months, such action is not possible. Consequently, potential defects are not observed and with the passage of time become actual. A tendency of some Dental Surgeons, when extracting under general anaesthetics, to remove all carious temporary molars, irrespective as to whether they are septic or not, is the causative factor of a large proportion of the orthodontic cases met in the schools.

A very conservative estimate is that 1/3 of the children in the Senior schools would benefit by such treatment, but with the present depleted staff, a task of such magnitude cannot be attempted. Consequently the selection of patients for this treatment is limited by the time the Dental Surgeon has available for this time consuming speciality. This leaves a large reservoir of untreated cases who will thus pass to adult life with over-crowded mouths and malformed jaws. It is, of course, realised that specialised treatment for the few must be subordinated to general treatment of the many,

but at the same time, the fact that 3,600 children leave school annually with irregular teeth and perhaps malformed jaws cannot be viewed with complacency. In all, a total of 556 orthodontic appliances were fitted during the year and these were made in the County Dental Laboratory.

The table given below is a comparison of the work performed in this and previous years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of children treated by ex-tractions only</i>	<i>No. treated by ex-tractions and appliances</i>	<i>No. treated by appliances only</i>	<i>Extractions for the purpose of regulation</i>		<i>Attend-ances for regulation super-vision</i>	<i>Total attend-ances for all purposes</i>	<i>Sessions devoted to the work</i>
				<i>Temp.</i>	<i>Perma-nent</i>			
1947 ..	509	91	154	322	439	1,735	2,795	280
1948 ..	574	110	170	394	606	1,683	2,631	160
1949 ..	444	37	212	442	247	1,565	2,366	247
1950 ..	637	70	296	629	462	3,140	4,192	372
1951 ..	892	92	386	1,067	630	3,677	5,773	525

In addition to the above, 126 dentures were fitted as a space retaining mechanism where anterior teeth had been lost through accident or decay. An analysis, in accordance with the Angles classification of the cases treated by appliances, is shown below :—

<i>Angles Class I Normal Occlusion</i>	<i>Angles Class II Post-Normal Occlusion</i>		<i>Angles Class III Pre-Normal Occlusion</i>
	<i>Division I</i>	<i>Division II</i>	
277	130	55	8
59%	27.6%	11.7%	1.7%

General Anaesthetics

Attention has been drawn elsewhere in this report to the growing intervals between treatments resulting in there coming to light increasing numbers of cases where sepsis exists or other conditions which render the use of local anaesthetics inadvisable. Recourse, therefore, has to be made to general anaesthetics. The trend mentioned above is illustrated by the yearly totals of administrations which are given below :—

1947	..	1,326 Administrations	
1948	..	2,268	„
1949	..	3,056	„
1950	..	4,296	„
1951	..	4,695	„

The administration of the anaesthetics rested in the hands of the County Medical Staff and the results obtained have been greatly appreciated by the Dental Surgeons. A factor retarding the greater use of general anaesthetics has been the non-availability of Medical Officers for this purpose. A consequence of this is that urgent cases have to be deferred, leading to unnecessary and avoidable suffering which would not happen if general anaesthetic sessions could be arranged with greater frequency.

X-RAYS

A total of 122 patients were referred for X-Ray as an aid to diagnosis and 215 films were exposed.

Orthopaedic Treatment

During the year 375 children were referred by the School Health Service to the various clinics of the Regional Hospital Board nearest to their homes whilst notifications have been received in respect of 301 children who had in-patient treatment at hospitals or hospital special schools throughout the country.

Cannock Orthopaedic Clinic

The orthopaedic Surgeon attends the clinic at 13 and 15 day intervals and physio-therapy is carried out under his direction by a physiotherapist working part-time in the School Health Service. The following are the statistics for the year under review :—

No. on register at end of December	..	..	161
No. of new cases	..	..	82
No. of cases discharged cured	..	..	57
No. of cases lost sight of, etc.	..	..	33
No. of attendances for physiotherapy	..	2,701	
No. of attendances for ultra violet light treatment	..	..	1,513
No. of examinations by Orthopaedic Surgeon			509

A list of the various defects treated during the year is shown below :—

Anterior poliomyelitis	..	..	..	8
Erb's palsy	..	..	..	1
Scoliosis	..	..	..	1
Kyphosis	..	..	..	5
Slack back	..	..	..	12
Genu valgum	..	..	..	52
Genu varum	..	..	..	4
Hallux valgum	..	..	..	3
Flat feet	..	..	..	88
Pes cavus	..	..	..	2
Hammer toes	..	..	..	2

Talipes equino varus	12
Talipes calcaneo valgus	3
Dislocation of hip	3
Torticollis	3
Brevicollis	2
Congenital absence of right forearm ..	2
Accessory toes	1
Dislocations	1
Sprains	1
Multiple exostosis	1
Exostosis os calcis	2
Osteomyelitis	1
Other conditions	8
	<hr/>
	218
	<hr/>

Tuberculosis

The following is a summary of the reports received from the Tuberculosis Officers :

Number of children on Dispensary registers	
at end of 1951.. .. .	332
Number of new cases during the year ..	78
Number of old cases during the year ..	254
Suspected cases (under observation) at end	
of 1951	152
Cases found to be non-tubercular	1,096
Number of deaths (diagnosis not confirmed)	3
Number in Sanatoria at end of 1951 ..	25
Number in Orthopaedic Hospitals at end of	
1951	14
Number discharged having recovered ..	10
Number discharged having left the district	7

Summary of cases undergoing treatment at end of year :—

Pulmonary (incl'd'g pleura & intrathoracic glands)	161
Non-pulmonary :	
{ Bones and joints ..	65
{ Glands	88
{ Abdomen.. ..	15
{ Miscellaneous ..	3

Home Visiting

The following list gives details of home visits made by the nursing staff.

Cleanliness and verminous cases	..	..	3,186
Arising out of medical inspections	..	..	529
Arising out of attendances at clinic	..	..	339
Visual defects	..	..	1,782
Tonsils and adenoids cases	..	..	290
Orthopaedic cases	..	..	101
Scabies cases	..	..	25
Ringworm cases	..	..	30
Other skin disease cases	..	..	62
Neglected children	..	..	294
Ineffectual visits	..	..	490
			<hr/> 7,128 <hr/>

Infectious Disease

There has been a further increase in the number of confirmed and suspected cases of infectious diseases reported by Head Teachers. Four departments were closed in January due to the influenza epidemic. The higher total figure is accounted for mainly by the large increases in the number of cases of measles, german measles and chicken-pox and by an epidemic of influenza. The 97 suspected cases of dysentery were notified mainly from schools in the Stafford, Cannock and Lichfield areas.

The comparative figures for 1951 and the three preceeding years given below are taken from the Head Teacher's returns :—

		<i>Total No. of Cases Notified by Head Teachers</i>			
		1948	1949	1950	1951
Scarlet Fever	..	1,090	578	686	646
Diphtheria	..	90	31	41	71
Measles	..	2,457	2,674	3,142	5,097
German Measles	..	797	78	212	1,741

Whooping Cough	..	1,192	679	1,354	1,745
Mumps	.. ..	4,058	848	2,237	2,240
Chicken-pox	.. ..	3,322	1,613	2,276	4,088
Influenza	.. ..	37	101	109	2,288
Scabies	.. ..	124	19	5	9
Infantile paralysis		7	16	87	3
Meningitis	.. ..	—	—	6	2
Impetigo	.. ..	3	9	6	4
Ringworm	.. ..	—	3	2	6
Jaundice	..	—	24	66	23
Pink eye	.. ..	—	11	3	—
Conjunctivitis	..	—	—	—	4
Dysentery	.. ..	—	—	—	97
Paratyphoid	..	—	—	—	2
		<hr/> 13,177 <hr/>	<hr/> 6,684 <hr/>	<hr/> 10,232 <hr/>	<hr/> 18,066 <hr/>

Number of Suspected Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified by Head Teachers

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet fever	41	50	40	42	67	103	35	—	23	51	92	102	646
Diphtheria	8	11	4	4	7	9	3	—	1	9	13	2	71
Measles	1169	497	717	403	409	1,420	211	—	16	75	70	110	5,097
German measles	9	19	36	134	125	1,069	270	—	20	7	41	11	1,741
Whooping cough	337	404	173	173	76	225	140	—	57	38	59	63	1,745
Mumps	213	238	188	136	139	385	266	—	21	81	260	313	2,240
Chicken pox	582	311	340	210	544	856	593	—	40	104	262	246	4,088
Influenza	2,133	90	56	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	6	2,288
Scarlet fever	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Infantile paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
Impetigo	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Jaundice	—	5	3	—	1	4	7	—	1	—	1	1	23
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Ringworm	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Dysentery	11	32	50	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	97
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Totals	4,510	1,661	1,608	1,102	1,373	4,076	1,529	—	182	368	801	856	18,066

Diphtheria Immunisation

The comments regarding the low rate of vaccination against smallpox are equally applicable to diphtheria immunisation. The success of the fight against diphtheria which reduced 2,466 deaths and 45,445 notified cases in 1940 to the provisional figures of 34 and 699 respectively in 1951 in England and Wales can be maintained only if the highest possible proportion of children are immunised. The responsibility for obtaining these results falls upon the Local Health Authority but the Education Authority is also vitally concerned and lends its facilities both by the immunisation of school children and by the propaganda work of medical officers and school nurses to reduce the danger. Diphtheria is still a deadly threat to the child population of this county and the outstanding achievements of recent years must not be allowed to blind either us or parents to the perils so recently put behind us which, if immunisation is not carried out to the full, may well return.

The number of children (5-15 years) immunised during the year was as follows :—

Complete immunisation	..	..	14,252
Reinforcement doses	..	..	18,503

Nutrition

The general health and physique of Staffordshire children has continued to be very satisfactory throughout the year and undoubtedly two major contributory factors are the provision of mid-day meals and milk at school. As will be seen from the table below the percentage of children examined in category "C" has fallen to 3.03 from the 1950 figures of 3.91 while the percentage of those in category "A" has risen from 30.72 to 35.07. The significance of these movements is always doubtful however, except where it is considerably more marked than those above, because the standards imposed are those of the examining doctor and these may vary considerably between one medical officer and another. It may, of course, be argued that a high standard by one doctor will counteract another doctor's low standard but it is my opinion that the figures should be

interpreted with caution. Detailed statistics of the general condition of pupils examined during the year in the Routine Age Groups are given below :

Age Groups	No. of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	9,177	4,075	44.40	4,953	53.97	149	1.63
Second Age Group	7,306	2,065	28.26	4,927	67.44	314	4.30
Third Age Group	6,476	1,911	29.50	4,332	66.89	233	3.61
TOTALS ..	22,959	8,051	35.07	14,212	61.9	696	3.03

Milk in Schools Scheme

At the end of the year there were 87 suppliers to 549 schools as tabulated below :

Type of Milk	No. of Suppliers	No. of Schools Supplied	No. of Children Supplied
T.T.	15	15	2,428
Pasteurised ..	55	517	83,620
Accredited ..	16	16	468
Undesignated	1	1	7
	87	549	86,523

Milk for Handicapped Pupils

The Welfare Foods Scheme of the Ministry of Food was continued. This scheme enables parents, upon application to the local branch of the Ministry of Food to obtain milk from their usual retailers at a reduced rate where, by reason of mental or physical conditions, their children between the ages of 5 and 16 years are unable to become registered pupils of a primary or secondary school, are not registered pupils of a Special School, and are not in institutions or attending a full-time Occupation Centre and so are prevented from obtaining the benefit of the Milk in Schools Scheme. Thirty-seven such applications were granted during the year for periods ranging from one to twelve months.

School Meals

The Director of Education has kindly supplied the information for the following remarks.

The year 1951 has been one of steady consolidation of the existing service. Several new canteens, plans for which had been approved before the Ministry ban on new buildings came into operation, were opened and several wash-ups completed. The only new canteens we can hope to have now are those which are part of a new school building.

There has been a steady flow of new equipment into the canteens and wash-ups and many wash-ups have been improved out of all recognition. There are still many waiting for a similar transformation. The standard of cleanliness and hygienic conditions is improving steadily.

Early in the year a redundant Ministry kitchen in Walsall was opened by this authority for supplying meals to the Brierley Hill area. These meals had been purchased previously from the Brierley Hill Civic Restaurant. This kitchen is giving very satisfactory service and the transfer from purchased to our own produced meals means a better service at a reduced cost. About the same time, the Cellarhead and Baddeley Green Central Kitchens took over the supply of meals to schools which had been supplied by the Leek Civic Restaurant.

This year the average number of meals served a day has risen from 42,500 to 46,000 which incidentally was the average for 1949.

During the year the following canteens were started :—

CENTRAL KITCHENS

Walsall Penkridge Street

KITCHEN DINING ROOMS

Chase Terrace C.P.

Bilston Stonefield

Milwich Coton

Wombourne V.P.

Leigh C.E.

Wednesfield Moat Road
Knypersley C.S.M.
Stafford Flash Ley C.P. Infants
Butterton—in a private house

DINING CENTRES

Chebsey—meals from Eccleshall C.K.
Caverswall C.E.—meals from Cellarhead C.K.
Wheaton Aston C.E.—meals from Brewood C.K.
Croxton C.E.—meals from Eccleshall C.K.
Standon V.P.—meals from Eccleshall C.K.
Cheslyn Hay Special—from Cheslyn Hay K.D.R.
Middleton Green—meals from Leigh K.D.R.
Knypersley C.P.—meals from Biddulph C.K.
Oakamoor—meals from Cheadle C.K.

Nursery Schools and Classes

Throughout the year the Doctors and Nurses have carried out the usual inspections, but as conditions and numbers attending have remained satisfactory and unchanged there is nothing particularly noteworthy to record.

The Nursery Schools are situated at :—

Brierley Hill, Pensnett, Tiled House Lane
Cannock, Chadsmoor
Cannock, Hall Court Crescent
Cannock, Hednesford
Kidsgrove
Kidsgrove, Butt Lane
Leek, Blackshaw Moor
Rowley Regis, Britannia Park
Rowley Regis, Cradley Heath
Stafford, Sandyford Street
Swynnerton, Beatty Hall
Tamworth, Bolehall Park
Wednesbury, Rowley View

Physical Education

The Director of Education has kindly supplied the information for the following remarks.

The general improvement reported in 1950 has been maintained and there has been marked progress in the quality of the work, especially in primary schools where the needs for more free activity are now being met. The curtailment in the use of halls reported previously has, unfortunately, continued, thus preventing continuity of training throughout the year, and there is also a shortage of playing fields and playground space. However the extended use of local and improvised tennis courts, the laying of concrete cricket practice wickets, the introduction of basket ball and coaching in athletics have been welcome.

All swimming baths were again used to capacity during the summer months ; 2,767 county swimming awards and 377 Royal Life Saving Society certificates were awarded.

There are still some children for whom plimsolls are not provided as the increase in costs prevented demands for schools being fully met. Many children, however, bring their own plimsolls, especially those in smaller schools and the practice of sharing plimsolls is now almost extinct.

2,095 senior scholars and 113 teachers spent one week in camp either at Beaudesert Park or at the new site opened at Coven.

Physically and Mentally Handicapped Pupils

The clinical work of ascertaining what type of educational training would be most appropriate for children with various physical and mental handicaps was continued. Owing to the national shortage of special school accommodation, it was not possible in every case to provide the ideal form of educational training most suited to the individual child's need. Consequently, there remain some children for whom education has to be provided at home, whilst others continue to attend the ordinary schools, where teachers endeavour to give special consideration. The information given below, however, shows the numbers of children in the various categories who were in special schools during the period under review (Children from Newcastle Excepted District are included).

Blind Children

There were 16 children (11 boys and 5 girls) in special residential schools for the blind at the end of the year as shewn below. There were not, however, any children in attendance at day schools for the blind. The total number of known cases at the 31st December was 20 children (13 boys and 7 girls) thus, apart from the children in special schools, there were 4 children (2 boys and 2 girls) at home and, of these, 2 children (1 boy and 1 girl) required vacancies in a special residential school, whilst the remaining 2 children (1 boy and 1 girl) were having special tuition at home.

<i>School</i>	<i>Dec- ember, 1950</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>On Register December, 1951</i>
Birmingham Royal Institution ..	6	—	3	3
Bristol Royal School for the Blind	1	—	—	1
Bromsgrove Lickey Grange ..	8	—	1	7
Condover Hall School	2	1	—	3
Overley Hall School	1	1	1	1
Summerhill Grange Sunshine Nursery School	1	—	—	1
	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>16</u>

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION

The Direector of Education has kindly supplied the following information regarding blind trainees receiving teechnieal and further edueation during the year :

There were 13 blind trainees in training at the follow-
ing Institutions during the year :—

Birmingham Royal Institution	10
Wolverhampton, Dudley & Distriet Institu- tion for the Blind	3
	<u>13</u>

Four of these are over the age of 21 and are the responsi-
bility of the Ministry of Labour.

There were no new awards during the year. Seven pupils left the Institution where they were training—2 went into Workshops for the Blind ; 2 into Sighted Industry ; 1 became a Homeworker and 1 became a Gardener-handyman at Wolverhampton Institution for the Blind.

Number of trainees at Institutions on 1st				
January, 1951	..	..	..	20
Number of pupils left during 1951			..	7
				—
				13
				—

Partially Sighted Children

At the end of the year there were 51 children (24 boys, 27 girls) on the register of partially sighted pupils of whom 28 children (15 boys, 13 girls) were in residential schools and 6 pupils (2 boys, 4 girls) attended day schools. A further 10 children (2 boys, 8 girls) attended the ordinary day schools and were assisted by having seats in a good light in the front of the class or where appropriate they had special reading lenses in addition to their spectacles. There were also 2 boys who did not attend school although one of them had tuition under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944. There were 3 boys and 2 girls under investigation at the end of the year and these numbers are included in the 51 known cases.

Five children (1 boy and 4 girls) were awaiting admission to special schools at the end of the year.

<i>School</i>	<i>Dec- ember, 1950</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>On Register December, 1951</i>
Birmingham Royal Institution ..	14	—	8	6
Brighton Partially Sighted School	1	—	—	1
Bromsgrove Lickey Grange School	2	—	—	2
Exhall Grange Partially Sighted School	—	18	—	18
Graisley Partially Sighted School	4	2	—	6
Worcester College for the Blind ..	1	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—
	22	20	8	34
	—	—	—	—

Deaf Children

At the end of the year the position of Staffordshire children attending special day and residential schools for the deaf was as follows :—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Birmingham, Gem St., Day School ..	1	2
Birmingham Royal Institution	9	9
Burford House, Tenbury Wells formerly at Himley Rectory (Private School) Staf- fordshire	3	2
Derby Royal Institution	2	6
Manchester Royal School for the Deaf ..	—	1
Martley Junior School for the Deaf ..	—	3
The Mount, Stoke-on-Trent	25	14
St. John's School, Boston Spa, Lincs. ..	1	—
TOTALS ..	41	37

Six boys and eight girls were newly placed in these special schools during the year, but seven boys and six girls remained unplaced and the latter brought the total number on the register to 91 (48 boys and 43 girls).

During the year a total of nine children (five boys and four girls) was added to the register, having been newly found to be suffering from deafness.

The number of deaf children receiving technical and further education during the year was 2, one pupil being at the Royal Residential School for the Deaf and the other at the Mary Hare Grammar School.

Partially Deaf

In this category there were, at the end of December, four boys and five girls in the Special School for the Deaf at The Mount, Stoke-on-Trent and one boy was in a private school for the deaf at Burford House, Tenbury Wells. One girl was admitted to the Mount during the period, whilst seven boys and three girls were newly found to be handicapped by partial deafness.

Nine boys and four girls, who required admission to special schools for the partially deaf, remained unplaced, although the names of four of these boys were placed on the waiting list at the Mount Special School. The parents of two other boys were unwilling to agree to arrangements being made for their sons' admission to residential schools.

The total number of partially deaf children on the register at the end of the year was fifty, of whom thirty-one were boys and nineteen were girls.

Crippled Children

The number of children in special schools and hospital special schools for physically handicapped pupils at the end of the year was :—

	Boys	Girls
Bethesda Home for Crippled Children ..	2	—
Halliwick Cripples' School, Winchmore Hill, London, N.21	—	1
Hartshill Orthopaedic Hospital, Stoke ..	—	1
Hesley Hall Special School, Tickhill, Don- caster	1	3
Leasowe Children's Hospital, Leasowe, More- ton, Wirrall.. .. .	—	1
National Children's Home and Orphanage, Chipping Norton	2	—
Shaftesbury Society, Burton Hill House, Malmesbury	—	2
Shaftesbury Society School, Hinwick Hall, Wellingborough	1	—
Shaftesbury Society, Coney Hill, Margate ..	1	—
Shaftesbury Society, Victoria Home, Bourne- mouth	1	—
St. Gerrard's Orthopaedic Hospital, Coleshill	1	1
Standon Hall Orthopaedic Hospital	1	1
The Woodlands Orthopaedic Hospital, Birm- ingham	—	1
	—	—
TOTAL	10	11
	—	—

During the year two crippled pupils received technical and further educational training at the Derwin Cripples' Training College.

Home Tuition

The arrangements, made under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944, continue whereby handicapped children, coming within the following classes, receive education otherwise than at school :—

- (a) Children in hospitals, where ordinarily there are not enough children to warrant the establishment of a hospital special school.
- (b) Children whose condition is such as to make it inadvisable to send them to school.
- (c) Children awaiting a vacancy in a special school.

At the end of the year tuition was being provided for a total of 58 children, of whom 48 were cripples, 7 were delicate, 2 were blind and 1 was partially sighted. Two of the cripples had tuition provided whilst in hospital.

Delicate Pupils

At present the Education Committee has no convalescent home, or day, or residential open air school for delicate pupils.

During the year 427 delicate, or debilitated children have been under the supervision of the medical staff and have received special attention at routine medical inspections in the schools and at the Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics. Cod Liver oil and malt, where necessary, or other tonics and vitamins, in various forms, were given on the advice of the Assistant Medical Officers. Of the total number under observation 343 were found to require a period in an open air school or convalescent home.

Of the number recommended, 271 children were sent for various periods to the school and homes which are listed below :—

	<i>Number</i>	
	<i>admitted</i>	
<i>Open Air School or</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
<i>Convalescent Home</i>		
Andrew Duncan Home, Shiplake-on-Thames, Oxon.	2	—
Arthur's Home, 120, Aldwick Road, Bognor Regis, Sussex.. . . .	—	4

Banstead School of Recovery, Surrey ..	1	—
Baskerville Residential School, B'ham ..	1	1
Brabazon Home, Whiteposthill, Redhill Surrey	—	3
B.R.C.S. Junr. Red Cross Convalescent Home, Cliff Coombe, Broadstairs ..	3	3
Broadlands, N.S.S.U. Convalescent Home, 32, Ramsgate Road, Broadstairs ..	4	3
Broomhayes Nursery School, Northam, Devon	4	2
Children's Convalescent Hospital, Hawks- head St., Southport	1	—
Children's Heart Hospital, Sompting Road, Lancing, Sussex	2	1
Children's Seaside Convalescent Home, Radden Stile Lane, Exmouth, Devon	—	4
Coombe Cliff Convalescent Home, 63, Coombe Road, Croydon, Surrey ..	—	1
Dedisham Convalescent Nursery School, Slinfold, Nr. Horsham, Sussex ..	1	—
Hamilton House Home, Belgrave Road, Seaford, Sussex	1	—
Highcliffe Castle Children's Home, Bournemouth	41	36
Hilloway Houses for Children, Hapstead, Buckfastleigh, Devon	8	3
Holycross Open Air School for Boys, Broadstairs, Kent	1	—
Home for Invalid Children, 92, Cromwell Road, Hove, Sussex	3	5
John Horniman's Home, Park Road, Worthing, Sussex	1	—
Kingswood Common Open Air School, Wolverhampton	—	1
Leasowe Children's Hospital, Leasowe, Moreton, Wirral, Cheshire	10	8
Lloyd Kimpton Convalescent Home, . Tidewell House, Budleigh-Salterton, Devon	3	4

Meath Home School of Recovery, Otter- shaw, Nr. Chertsey, Surrey	—	1
North Devon Children's Convalescent Home, Lynton, North Devon ..	9	7
Oak Bank Open Air School, Seal, Seven Oaks, Kent	—	1
Ormerod Home for Children, St. Annes- on-Sea, Lancs.	—	12
Pawling Home Hospital, Hadley High- stone, Barnet, Middlesex	—	1
Roecliffe Manor Convalescent Home, Woodhouse Eaves, Leics.	1	1
St Anne's Convalescent Home, Malvern..	1	1
St. Catherine's Home, Grove Rd., Ventnor	17	—
St. John's Open Air School Chigwell, Essex	7	—
St. John's Home School of Recovery, Kemp Town, Brighton	1	—
St. Joseph's Heart Hospital, Rainhill, Liverpool	1	—
St. Mary's Open Air School, Broadstairs, Kent	1	—
St. Patrick's Open Air School, Hayling Island, Hants.	—	2
St. Vincent's Open Air School, St. Leonards on-Sea	—	1
Santa Claus Home, 53, Chomley Park, Highgate, N.6	2	1
Seabright House, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.	5	—
Westhill Children's Recuperative Home, Blackdown, Nr. Leamington Spa ..	7	5
West Kirby Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby	8	12
	—	—
TOTAL	147	124
	—	—

There were 16 Staffordshire children in the Lynton Convalescent Home when it closed in January, who were subsequently transferred to Highcliffe Castle Children's Convalescent Home which also closed in July.

At the end of the year there remained 84 children (36 boys and 48 girls) under medical observation for whom convalescence, or admission to an open air school, was not recommended. A total of 72 children (47 boys and 25 girls) still required a period away from their home environment, though their parents were not agreeable to this in every case.

Mental Health

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Mental Health Section at the request of the School Medical Officer :

1. Number of educationally sub-normal children on the visiting list at the 31st December, 1950	62
2. Number of educationally sub-normal children referred during 1951	10
3. Number of home visits	123
4. Number of individual progress reports	57
5. Number of educationally sub-normal children on the visiting list at 31st December, 1951	42

Mentally Retarded Children

One hundred and seventy six children were examined by the Mental Ascertainment Officers during the year and classified as follows :—

Ineducable (Education Act, Section 57(3) ..	42
Ineducable (Education Act, Section 57(4) ..	3
Requiring supervision after leaving schools (Education Act, Section 57(5)	16
Educationally subnormal (Education Act Section 34)	115
TOTAL	176

In Staffordshire Special Schools :—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Cheslyn Hay Special Day School ..	23	7
Standon Bowers Special Residential School	58	—
Walton Hall Special Residential School	—	47
TOTAL	81	54

In other Authorities' Special Schools :—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Allerton Priory R.C. Special School, Liverpool	—	3
Beckminster Special Day School, Goldthorn Park, near Wolverhampton ..	5	1
Besford Court R.C. Special School, Worcester	4	—
Burlington Street Special Day School, Birmingham	—	1
Pontville R.C. Special School, Ormskirk, Lancs.	2	—
Sir Thomas Mores School, Fallopit House, East Allington, Devon	2	—
Sutton Special Day School, Dudley ..	1	—
The Beacon School, Lichfield	1	—
The Vineyards Special School, Myton, Warwick	2	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	17	5

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Children</i>
Grand total in special schools..	98	59	= 157
Awaiting admission to special schools	104	54	= 158
In ordinary schools	195	77	= 272
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	397	190	= 587

The names of children found to be so mentally handicapped as to be ineducable in an ordinary school, or in a special school, were referred to the Local Mental Health Authority under Section 57(3) of the Education Act 1944. Arrangements were also made, with the same Authority, under Section 57(5) of the Education Act 1944 for the supervision of those children whose disability of mind was of such a nature that supervision after leaving school was required.

Staffordshire Special Schools for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

Cheslyn Hay—Day Pupils —37 Girls & Boys—10-16 years

Standon Bowers—Residential—60 Boys—10-16 years

Walton Hall—Residential—50 Girls—10-16 years

To these three schools carefully selected children are sent whom it is considered will benefit from the special training because of their backwardness. The work in the basic subjects ranges from early infants work to that of a normal pupil of 10-11 years of age but there is an emphasis upon practical training which helps the children to earn a living later and in practically all cases children leaving the school at 16 years of age have found suitable employment.

The general health of the children at the schools has been maintained satisfactorily although some cases of the usual children's infectious diseases have been reported. All the children are examined regularly by the Assistant School Medical Officers and children about to leave were given special examinations.

Cheslyn Hay Special School was opened on the 11th September, 1951 to cater for some of the needs of the south of the County. Children are brought by the 'bus from their homes in the Bilston, Darlaston, Wednesbury, Willenhall and Cannock areas daily. The area from which pupils may be drawn is limited by transport difficulties but it is hoped to increase the number of pupils at Cheslyn Hay to 60 during 1952.

All these schools have had certain alterations to the premises completed which have improved the facilities.

Epileptic Children

The number of children from Staffordshire in Special Schools on account of epilepsy was, on the 31st December, 1951, as follows :—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Chalfont St. Peter Colony Schools, Bucks.	—	1
Lingfield School for Epileptics, Surrey ..	1	—
Kiffen Taylor Home, Maghull Homes, Maghull, Liverpool	4	1
St. Elizabeth's R.C. School, Much Had- ham, Herefordshire	1	2
	—	—
TOTAL	6	4

Two girls were admitted to Special Schools (one to Chalfont Colony and one to the Kiffen Taylor Home) and three boys and three girls were ascertained for the first time to be suffering from epilepsy. In addition to the ten children in special schools at the end of the year, there were thirteen girls and twenty-one boys on the register, which gives a total of 44 known cases (17 girls and 27 boys).

Maladjusted Pupils

Staffordshire's own residential special school for mal-adjusted boys at Basford Hall, near Leek, Staffordshire, was filled to capacity throughout the year and the thirty boys in residence there at the end of December were placed by the following Authorities :—

Staffordshire ..	23
Stoke-on-Trent	3
London	2
Walsall	1
Warwickshire ..	1
	—
TOTAL ..	30
	—

During the year four vacancies were all filled by Staffordshire boys and there were no discharges or admissions affecting other Authorities' boys.

There were 46 newly ascertained cases, with varying degrees of maladjustment, found, during the year, of whom 26 were boys. Of the 20 girls only two were recommended for admission to a special school and whilst the parents of one of these girls refused to agree to residential schooling in a suitable school for maladjusted girls, the parents of the other child were co-operative and she was admitted to the Stoke-on-Trent Hostel at Pittsburgh House. Of the 26 boys 4 were recommended for admission to a residential special school and their names were added to the Basford Hall waiting list.

Six children were placed in special schools during the year including the girl referred to above, who went to the Stoke-on-Trent Hostel. By the end of the year 13 boys and 1 girl remained unplaced.

Staffordshire children remaining in other Authorities' special schools and hostels at the end of December were as follows :—

Aymestry Court, Acrefield Road, Woolton,	
Liverpool	1 boy
Croome Court, Severn Stoke, Worcester.. ..	1 boy
Farney Close Residential school, South Lychett	
Manor, Nr. Poole	1 boy
Hill Orchard School, Meriden	1 boy
Pittsburgh House (Hostel), Lightwood, Longton	1 girl
Sutcliffe School, Winsley House, Winsley, Brad-	
ford-on-Avon, Wilts.	1 boy

Apart from the children in special schools and hostels, but including those requiring admission to special schools, there were 128 children under the observation of the County Psychiatrist and/or the Assistant School Medical Officers at the end of the year, of whom 77 were boys and 51 were girls.

During the year 91 children (57 boys and 34 girls) were subject to psychiatric investigation by the County Psychiatrist.

Haemophiliacs

Eight boys in the County were known to be suffering from haemophilia, but as two ceased to be of compulsory school age during the year, only six names remained on the register at the end of December. Tuition at home is provided except in one case where the boy is allowed to attend the ordinary school, where, of course, there has to be some restriction of his activities and so he is excluded from all strenuous exercises, games, physical training, etc.

Diabetics

There were five boys and three girls on the register of diabetics, all of whom were able to attend their local schools in the ordinary way.

Speech Therapy

Below is given a summary of the number of pupils who received treatment at the County Clinics during the year :

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>No. of treatments given</i>	<i>No. of cases under treatment at 31.12.51</i>	<i>No. of new cases during the year</i>	<i>No. of Cases discharged during the year</i>
Bilston	1,134	73	42	50
Chadsmoor	256	34	21	25
Lichfield	374	26	24	13
*Pheasey	103	12	4	—
†Sedgley	117	27	28	1
Stafford	421	49	48	24
	<hr/> 2,405 <hr/>	<hr/> 221 <hr/>	<hr/> 167 <hr/>	<hr/> 113 <hr/>

*This clinic was closed on 31st July, 1951 when the Speech Therapist resigned and the twelve cases on the register at 31st December are awaiting further treatment

†The Sedgley Clinic was opened at the Quadrant on the 22nd October, 1951.

The children attending the clinics during the year were found to be suffering from the following defects :

Stammering	156
Stammering and dyslalia	6
Cluttering	3
Simple dyslalia	36

Mutiple dyslalia	..	..	..	..	87
Dysenia	..	..	..	..	5
Cleft palate	..	..	..	..	11
Excessive nasality	..	..	..	..	9
Insufficient nasality	..	..	..	..	3
Dysphonia	..	..	..	..	2
Dysarthria	..	..	..	..	2
Psychological maladjustment	..	..	..	..	2
Retarded speech-development	..	..	..	..	5
Under observation	..	..	..	..	1
No defect found	..	..	..	..	6

In addition, children received speech therapy from other sources :

Birmingham Children's Hospital	..	26
Stoke-on-Trent Education Authority	..	17
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	..	27

MISCELLANEOUS

Co-operation with Youth Employment Services

In accordance with the Board of Education Administrative Memorandum No. 137 of 1935, 218 reports on Forms Y9 and Y10 were handed to Head Teachers, for transmission to the Youth Employment Officer, in respect of children examined in the leavers group who were found to have defects which made them unsuitable for certain kinds of employment.

Aircraft Apprentices

In accordance with the requirements of the Air Ministry, one candidate for an aircraft apprenticeship was medically examined.

Employment Licences

One thousand, two hundred and ninety three children were examined in connection with applications for employment licences, in accordance with the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 (Sections 18—21). Two of these children were found to be unfit and, in consequence, licences were not issued.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes.

In March the County Council considered the joint circular, dated the 31st July, 1950, of the Home Office, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, which is concerned with the action to be taken on the discovery of neglect or ill-treatment of children in their own homes due, of course, to a wide variety of causes, ranging from the poor health of an affectionate mother to brutality and dislike of the child, with, inter alia, contributory factors such as lack of help in the home, bad housing, ignorance of the elementary principles of home management, frequent pregnancies, laziness, etc.

The Ministries concerned with the circular asked the County and County Borough Councils to ensure that in their areas the most effective use is made of all the existing resources to remove or mitigate the causes of neglect by social action, in which connection Local Authorities have powers in their capacities as Health, Education, Welfare and Housing Authorities and as the Authority for the purposes of the Children Act, 1948. In addition, of course, Voluntary Societies such as the N.S.P.C.C., Diocesan Associations for Moral Welfare, etc., are also concerned from various aspects. In this connection the Ministries suggested the appointment of an officer responsible for enlisting the interest of those concerned to devise arrangements to secure full co-operation among all the local services, statutory and voluntary, concerned with the welfare of children in their own homes. As a result the County Council appointed the School Medical Officer as the co-ordinating officer for the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations contained in the joint circular. The Area Medical Officers were asked to act as local co-ordinating officers for the areas with which they are concerned under the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the medical and nursing staff were asked to ensure that appropriate cases coming to their notice should be referred to them.

By the end of the year meetings of the representatives of the various Authorities, Societies, etc., had been held and Co-ordinating Committees formed, and good results have already been obtained in a number of cases.

Examinations in accordance with Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1937

Of the candidates medically examined in connection with staff appointments under this Act, 131 were seen by Assistant School Medical Officers. Two candidates were examined on behalf of other Authorities.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR STAFFORDSHIRE

(Less the Excepted District of the Borough of Newcastle)

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (Including Special Schools)

TABLE I.

A—Periodical Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed groups :

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,177
Second Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,306
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,476
TOTAL							22,959

B—Number of other Inspections.

Special inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	199
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,929
TOTAL							16,128

C—Pupils found to Require Treatment.

Number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin).

Group	For defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	35	603	472
Second Age Group	49	51	48
Third Age Group	63	32	45
TOTAL	147	686	565

TABLE II.

A—Return of Defects Found

DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODICAL INSPECTIONS No. OF DEFECTS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS No. OF DEFECTS	
	<i>Requiring treatment</i>	<i>Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment</i>	<i>Requiring treatment</i>	<i>Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment</i>
Skin	30	377	—	—
Eyes—				
(a) Vision	147	1,099	3	31
(b) Squint	58	299	—	4
(c) Other	8	158	—	8
Ears—				
(a) Hearing	8	97	1	3
(b) Otitis media ..	21	269	—	8
(c) Other	5	111	—	—
Nose or throat ..	247	2,719	2	29
Speech	9	171	6	18
Cervical glands ..	36	813	2	7
Heart and circulation	8	465	—	2
Lungs	34	693	1	7
Developmental—				
(a) Hernia	3	48	—	—
(b) Other	1	71	—	—
Orthopaedic—				
(a) Posture	33	245	—	—
(b) Flatfoot	98	552	—	4
(c) Other	66	799	2	10
Nervous System—				
(a) Epilepsy	1	33	—	4
(b) Other	4	107	1	7
Psychological—				
(a) Development ..	3	81	1	4
(b) Stability	2	307	—	15
Other	11	712	—	45

B—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups

Age Groups	No. of pupils in-spected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1) Entrants	(2) 9,177	(3) 4,075	(4) 44.40	(5) 4,953	(6) 53.97	(7) 149	(8) 1.63
Second Age Group	7,306	2,065	28.26	4,927	67.44	314	4.30
Third Age Group	6,476	1,911	29.50	4,332	66.89	233	3.61
Total ..	22,959	8,051	35.07	14,212	61.90	696	3.03

TABLE III.

Infestation with Vermin

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	287,794
(ii) Total number of individual pupils examined	127,715*
(iii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested..	12,285
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	42
(v) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	21

*Estimated figure

TABLE IV.

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Special Schools).

Group I.—Diseases of the Skin, (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

							<i>Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year</i>	
							<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
Ringworm (i) Scalp .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	—
(ii) Body .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	1
Scabies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	1
Impetigo .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	2
Other Skin Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,708	63
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,368	67

Group II.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	<i>Number of cases dealt with</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
External and other (excluding errors of Refraction and Squint)	1,241	71
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	3,501	468
Total	4,742	539
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were :		
(a) Prescribed	2,501	117
(b) Obtained	2,444	100

Group III.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	<i>Number of cases treated</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
Received operative treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	32
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	1,852
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	40
Received other forms of treatment	1,852	340
Total	1,852	2,264

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals.. .. .	301	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
(b) No. treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments	543	177

Group V.—Child Guidance Treatment.

	<i>No. of cases treated</i>	
	<i>In the Authority's child Guidance clinics</i>	<i>Elsewhere</i>
No. of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	—	1

Group VI.—Speech Therapy.

	<i>No. of cases treated</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
No. of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	334	70

Group VII.—Other Treatment given.

					<i>No. of cases treated</i>	
					<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
(a)	Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	..	..	..	2,506	767
(b)	Other than (a) above					
	(i) Respiratory Defects	..	..	..	522	42
	(ii) Injuries	..	..	..	5,573	1,148
	(iii) Debility and Malnutrition	..	..	..	686	1
	(iv) Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	—	560
	(v) Others	..	..	..	—	374
Total					9,287	2,892

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

(1)	No. of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—						
	(a)	Periodic age groups	..	..	..	..	47,653
	(b)	Specials	..	..	..	..	6,246
	TOTAL						53,899
(2)	Number found to require treatment						36,293
(3)	Number referred for treatment						34,412
(4)	Number actually treated						30,484
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment						43,444
(6)	Half-days devoted to—						
	(a)	Inspection	..	..	..	..	445
	(b)	Treatment	..	..	..	..	5,701
	TOTAL						6,146
(7)	Fillings—						
		Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	26,938
		Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	606
	TOTAL						27,544
(8)	Number of teeth filled—						
		Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	25,002
		Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	603
	TOTAL						25,605
(9)	Extractions—						
		Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	4,326
		Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	38,426
	TOTAL						42,752
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction						4,695
(11)	Other operations—						
	(a)	Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	7,433
	(b)	Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	3,748
	TOTAL						11,181

Important Data, 1951.

Estimated Civilian population of Administrative County
(Mid. 1951)—

Urban	..	639,300
Rural	..	216,900

Estimated School population of Administrative County
(inc. Newcastle)

128,131

Estimated School population of Newcastle Excepted District

12,000

Acreage

685,503

Density of population per acre, urban areas

6.40

Density of population per acre, rural areas

0.36

Density of population per acre, urban and rural areas ..

1.24

Acres

Mean area per person per acre (urban)

0.16

Mean area per person per acre (rural)

2.75

Mean area per person per acre (urban and rural)

0.80

Number of schools and departments in the County
(including Newcastle) :—

Nursery Schools.. ..	17
County Primary Schools	261
Voluntary „ „	235
County Secondary Modern Schools ..	83
Voluntary „ „ „ „	8
County Secondary Grammar and High Schools	21
Voluntary Secondary Grammar and High Schools	2
County Secondary Technical Schools	4
Special Schools—	
Residential	3
Day	1
Hospital Special Schools	2

= 637 Departments

Average number on roll (inc. Newcastle) .. 125,194

Average attendances (inc. Newcastle) .. 118,608

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS

(Less the Excepted District of the Borough of Newcastle)

as at 31-12-51

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinics held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>
Aldridge	Assembly Rooms	9-0—12-0 Wed. weekly	*	—	—
Audley	District Council Office	9-0—12-0 Tues. weekly	*	10-0—1-0 Tue. every 6 to 8 wks.	—
Barton-under- Needwood	Central Hall	2-0—2-30 Tues. fortnightly	*	—	—
Biddulph	Church Hall	9-0—12-0 First Thurs. in month	*	10-0—4-0 Fridays every 6 to 8 weeks	—
Bilston	Centre Health Clinic	9-0—12-30 Daily inc. Sat.	*	1-30—4-0 Mondays weekly	9-30—4-30 Wed. and Thurs. weekly Tues. weekly 9-30—12-00
Brewood	Parish Room	9-0—12-0 Wed. weekly	—	10-0—1-0 Tues. every three months	—
Brierley Hill	Fairview, Church Hill	9-0—12-0 Tues. and Thurs. weekly	*	10-0—4-0 Mon. fortnightly	—
Brockmoor	St. John's School	—	*	—	—
Brownhills	Mount Zion Primitive Meth. School, High St.	9-15—12-0 Tues. weekly	*	—	—

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinics held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>
Cannock	† (1) Health Department, Church Street	9-30—10-30 Mons., Weds. and Fridays weekly	—	2-0—4-0 Fridays weekly	—
		9-30—11-0 Mons. & Weds. wkly. 2-0—3-30 Fridays weekly	*	—	9-30—12-30 Thurs. weekly, except for 4th Thurs. p.m. every other month
	(2) Arthur Street, Chadsmoor	11-0—12-0 Mon. and Thurs. weekly	—	—	—
	(3) St. John's Institute, Hednesford Rd., Heath Hayes	10-30—12-0 Mons., Wed. and Fridays weekly	*	—	—
Chase Terrace	Infants' Council School	9-30—12-0 Tues. weekly	—	—	—
		9-0—12-0 Tues. weekly	*	10-0—4-0 Fridays every 6—8 weeks	—
Cheddleton	Parish Institute	1-30—2-0 Fri. fortnightly	*	—	—
		9-0—10-30 Tues. weekly	*	—	—
Cheslyn Hay	Bayer Hall	9-0—12-0 Mon. & and Fri.; Wed. & Thurs. by appoint- ment	9-0—5-0 Daily	10-0—4-0 Mon. every 3 weeks	—
		9-30—12-0 Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. weekly	9-0—5-0 Daily	10-0—4-0 Wed. every 3 weeks	—
Darlaston	Slater Street				

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinics held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>
Eccleshall	Methodist School	9-0—9-30 Fri. weekly	—	—	—
Endon	Parish Hall	—	—	10-0—1-0 Tues. every 6 to 8 weeks	—
Featherstone	(1) United Methodist Chapel (2) Featherstone C. School	9-0—12-0 Fri. weekly —	* —	— 10-0—12-0 Tues. every 6 to 8 weeks	— —
Great Wyrley	(1) Landywood School (2) Great Wyrley School	9-30—10-30 Mon. weekly 10-45—12-0 Tues. fortnightly	— —	— 1-30—4-0 Tues. every 6 to 8 weeks	— —
Halmerend	Primitive Methodist School, High Street	9-0—12-0 Wed. weekly	—	—	—
Harriseahead	Wesleyan Sunday School, High Street	9-0—12-0 Tues. weekly	—	—	—
Huntington	(1) County Secondary Mod. School (2) Junior County Primary School	9-0—12-0 Thurs. weekly	— —	— —	— —
Kidsgrave	(1) Central Methodist School, The Avenue (2) Senior Boys' School	9-0—12-0 Mon. weekly —	— —	— 10-0—4-0 Thurs. every 4 weeks approx.	— —

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinics held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>
Kingswinford	(1) Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School, Moss Grove	9-0—11-0 Tues. weekly	—	—	—
	(2) One in all rooms, Oak Street	—	*	—	—
Kinver	Constitutional Club, High Street	9-0—12-0 Fri. weekly	*	—	—
	(1) Cripples' Aid Society Clinic, Salisbury Street	9-0—12-0 Daily except Wed. and Sat.	—	10-0—4-0 every 2—3 weeks Wednesdays	—
Lichfield	(2) Alsop Street	—	*	—	—
	Sandford Street	9-0—12-0 Wed. weekly	*	9-45—4-0 Fri. every 2—3 weeks	9-30—4-0 Tues. every 3 weeks
Longnor	Market Hall	2-0—2-30 Wed. weekly	—	—	—
Lower Gornal	Memorial Hall	9-0—12-30 Fri. weekly	*	—	—
Madeley	(1) Village Hall	9-0—12-0 Thurs. weekly	—	—	—
	(2) Madeley School	—	—	10-0—12 Wed. every 3 months	—
Norton Canes	Trinity Methodist Church Brownhills Road	10-45—12-0 Mon. fortnightly	—	—	—
Pelsall	Central Hall	9-30—12-30 Mon. weekly	—	—	—
Penkridge	Peace Memorial Hall	9-30—12-30 Thurs. fortnightly	*	—	—

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinics held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>
Pensnett	St. James United Methodist Schools	9.0—11.0 Thurs. weekly	*	—	—
Pheasey Estate	2, Crome Road	9.15—12.15 Tues. weekly	9.30—4.30 Weds. weekly	10.0—1.0 Tues., every 3 months	—
Quarry Bank	Mount Pleasant	9.0—12.0 Wed. weekly	*	—	—
Rowley Regis	(1) Carlyle Road, Blackheath	9.30—12.30 Mon. fortnightly	9.0—5.0 Daily alternately as required at each clinic	2.0—4.0 2nd & 4th Tues. in month	—
	(2) Mace Street, Old Hill	9.30—12.30 Tues. weekly except 5th in month	Do.	2.0—4.0 1st and 3rd Tues. in month	—
	(3) Dudley Road, Tividale	9.30—12.30 Mon. weekly	Do.	—	—
	(4) School Room, Knowle Infants' School, Springfield	2.0—2.30 Thurs. weekly	—	—	—
Rugeley	(1) Congregational Sunday School, Heron Court	9.0—12.0 Mon. weekly	*	—	—
	(2) Senior Girls' School	—	—	10.0—4.0 Thurs. every 4—6 weeks	—
Sedgley	(1) Bleak House	9.0—12.30 Tues. weekly	—	10.0—4.0 Mon. every 4 weeks	—
	(2) Quadrant	9.0—12.30 Weds. weekly	*	—	9.0—5.0 Mon. & Fri. weekly

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinics held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>
Shelfield	Lichfield Road	1-30—2-30 Mon. weekly	9-0—5-0 Mon. weekly	9-45—4-0 Fri. every 3 weeks	—
Short Heath	Old Short Heath Church Schools	9-0—12-0 Fri. weekly	*	—	—
Stafford	Lammascote Road	9-0—11-0 Daily inc. Sats.	9-0—5-0 Daily	9-45—4-0 Tues. fortnightly	9-0—5-0 Mon. & Friday weekly 1-30—5-0 Wed. weekly
Stone	(1) St. Michael's Hall	9-0—12-0 Thurs. weekly	—	10-0—1-0 Thurs. every 4—6 wks.	—
Talke	(2) Kitchener Institute New Road, Wesleyan School	— 9-0—12-0 Thurs. weekly	* —	— —	— —
Tamworth	School of Industry Marmion Street	9-0—12-0 Thurs. weekly	9-0—5-0 Daily	10-0—4-0 Mon. every 4 weeks	—
Tettenhall	U.D.C. Offices, Upper Green	9-0—12-0 Thurs. fortnightly	*	10-0—1-0 Wed. every 6—8 wks.	—
Tipton	(1) Central Clinic, Horseley Rd. (2) Princes End Junior Mixed and Infants' School	9-30—12-0 daily incl. Sats. 9-30—12-0 Mon., Wed., & Sat. weekly	9-0—5-0 Daily	10-0—12-30 Tues. weekly	—
Tutbury	(1) Methodist Sunday School (2) Tutbury Senior School	1-0—2-0 Fri. weekly —	— —	— 10-0—12-0 Mon. every 5 months	— —
Tyrley Hales	Village Institute	—	—	10-0—12-0 Wed. every 3 months	—

<i>Name of Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Minor Ailments Clinics held</i>	<i>Dental Clinic held</i>	<i>Ophthalmic Clinic held</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinic held</i>
Uttoxeter	(1) Heath House (2) Senior Boys' School	9-0—12-0 Fri. weekly —	* —	— 9-45—4-0 Wed. every 4-6 weeks	— —
Walsall Wood	Prim. Methodist School, Lichfield Road	9-0—12-0 Wed. weekly	*	—	—
Wednesbury	(1) Technical School, Albert Street (2) Kings Hill (3) Mesty Croft	9-0—1-0 Mon. weekly 9-0—1-0 Fri. weekly 9-0—1-0 Mon. & Thurs. wkly.	— — —	— — —	— — —
Wednesfield	(1) Wesleyan Sunday School (2) Lichfield Rd. Senior School	9-0—12-0 Tues. weekly —	— —	— —	— —
Werrington	Village School Hall	2-0—2-30 Fri. fortnightly	*	—	—
Willenhall	(1) Nurses Home, Walsall Rd. (2) Albion Road	9-0—12-0 Mon., Wed. and Fri. wkly. —	— * *	9-45—4-0 Thurs. fortnightly —	— — —
Wordsley	Primitive Methodist Sunday School	9-0—11-0 Mon. weekly	*	—	—

*Dental Clinics are also held on these premises as and when necessary.

†An Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy Clinic is also held daily from 9-0—5-0 except Saturdays.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME

(EXCEPTED DISTRICT)

Dr. John Warrack, School Medical Officer for the Borough of Newcastle, has kindly supplied the information for the following remarks :

Staff

The posts of School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health are combined in one. The School Medical Officer's duties are primarily of a supervisory, advisory and administrative nature although a certain amount of clinical work is carried out by him when necessary.

The Deputy School Medical Officer and part-time School Medical Officers attend at School medical inspections also minor ailment and other clinics.

There is one whole-time school nurse and six nurses who each give forty-five per cent of their time to school nursing work, the other fifty-five per cent being work for the Local Health Authority, so that, in effect there are the equivalent of just less than four school nurses. In addition, there are three nursing assistants who are employed on duties consisting of assisting at minor ailment clinics and the cleansing of children found to be infested with vermin.

School Population

The number of pupils on the registers of Maintained Schools at the end of the year was 11,437.

Arrangements made and the Methods adopted at Periodical Medical Inspections

The groups of pupils examined at periodic medical inspection during the year were as specified in Regulations 49 (2) (a), (b) and (c) of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945.

3,797 parents availed themselves of the opportunity to be present at the examination of their children. This figure represents 78.71 per cent of the children examined

which shows a considerable improvement over last years per centage of 60.59 but there is still room for improvement in this matter.

Review of the facts disclosed by Medical Inspection and of the Methods employed for the Treatment of Defects

A—CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Eleven children were found to have defective clothing or footgear, or both. Each case was visited by a school nurse and as a result of these visits the defective conditions were improved.

B—NUTRITION

The nutritional condition of the children examined at periodic medical inspection is shown in Table II.B. in the statistical tables at the end of this report.

C—UNCLEANLINESS

74 boys, 358 girls making a total of 432 children were found to have verminous heads at routine school medical inspections. This number represents 8.76 per cent of the total number of children examined.

D—TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

Among the periodical and special examinations 263 children were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids of such severity as to warrant operation. During the year 247 cases received operative treatment. In addition there were 353 cases which required only medical treatment and/or observation.

E—TUBERCULOSIS

Two cases of definite pulmonary tuberculosis appeared either at periodic medical inspection or at special examinations. These cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer. Also one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was found.

F—SKIN DISEASES

The number of cases of skin disease (dermatitis, impetigo, urticaria, etc.) requiring treatment discovered at medical inspection was 150. These cases were all referred for treatment either to General Practitioners, the school clinic or the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

G—EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

The cases in this category requiring treatment numbered 49 (blepharitis 40, conjunctivitis 15, other external eye diseases 4).

H—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

348 cases, including specials, were referred for treatment, being 253 cases of defective vision and 95 cases of squint. During the year 323 cases of defective vision etc. were submitted for refraction and spectacles were prescribed in 190 cases and, by the end of the year, had been obtained by 152 of those children.

I—EAR DISEASE AND HEARING

During 1951 there were 119 cases requiring treatment. Of this number 51 cases were treated at the school clinic, and the remainder dealt with either by their own doctors or at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

DENTAL DEFECTS—

The following report on the work of the dental scheme has been submitted by Mr. F. C. Winter, the County Dental Officer :—

“ The full-time service outlined in previous reports has been continued during the whole period under review. Children in attendance at eleven schools were dentally inspected during the year and treatment was offered where indicated. The total number of children inspected was 3,797, and these comprised 2,832 routine cases and 965 special cases. Of the number inspected 2,519 were found to have dental defects, and of this number 2,400 were actually referred for treatment.

Out of the 2,832 routine cases inspected, 1,554 were found to need treatment and 1,435 were actually referred, whilst the number accepting treatment was 1,247. The acceptance rate for routine cases was 86.7% and that of the specials reached 100%.

The overall figures of 2,400 referred for treatment and 2,394 children actually treated does not give an entirely true picture, as amongst the latter figures are included a

very considerable number of children who were inspected but not treated during the previous year.

A total of 885 children attended on more than one occasion and attendance for all purpose numbered 3,249.

The following operations were performed during the year :—

973	Permanent teeth extracted
3,770	Temporary teeth extracted
1,088	Amalgam and cement fillings
143	Silicate fillings
6	Root fillings
14	Orthodontic appliances
44	Orthodontic supervision
6	Try-ins
23	Dentures fitted
1	Alteration to denture
23	Applications of silver nitrate
99	Dressings
40	Scalings
88	Impressions
22	Root treatments
31	Gum treatments
2	Sockets syringed
1	Gingivectomy
6	Arrest of haemorrhage

In addition to the above, advice was given on 145 occasions. Parents to the number of 1,491 accompanied their children at the time of treatment.”

TREATMENT OF UNCLEANLINESS

The school nurses make periodic inspections of the children in school, class by class, to ascertain the condition of their heads with regard to nits, vermin, etc. The number of examinations carried out were 60,520. 3,071 children were found to be infested and cleansing notices were issued in respect of each case. Of this number, 726 were dealt with at the cleansing sessions at school clinics.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

There are five school minor ailment clinics in the area as follows :—

KNUTTON—	..	Tuesday 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon Friday 9-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.
SILVERDALE— Mill Street		Thursday 10-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.
CHESTERTON—	..	Monday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon Friday 11-0 a.m. to 12 noon
WOLSTANTON— Lily Street	..	Monday 9-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m. Tuesday 9-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m. Wednesday 9-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m. Thursday 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon Friday 9-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m.
NEWCASTLE— Friarswood House	..	Monday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon Tuesday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon Wednesday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon Thursday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon Friday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon

All minor ailments are treated at school clinics and the cases dealt with are included in Table IV Group I of the statistical tables at the end of this report. During the year the number of attendances at the various clinics were 13,693.

Parents and teachers send to the clinics any cases which they consider require attention and cases are also referred to the clinics for the treatment of defects found at periodic inspections.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

This clinic is held each Tuesday afternoon in the Ophthalmic Room at 9 King Street. During the year 311 children had refractions carried out and in 190 cases spectacles were prescribed.

SUN RAY CLINIC

As from 1st April, 1951, a sun-ray clinic was established at Friarswood House, Priory Road, Newcastle. This clinic is held on Wednesday afternoons from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and

Saturday mornings from 9 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. A qualified Physiotherapist is in attendance at both sessions and a Medical Officer is also present during the Wednesday afternoon sessions. Children are referred for this treatment from their periodic or special examinations. During the period 1.4.51 to 31.12.51, 117 children received one or more courses of treatment each course consisting of 16 attendances.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Cases of infectious disease and contacts are dealt with in accordance with the usual accepted medical practice.

Diphtheria immunisation is now the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, and is therefore carried out by the County Council Staff.

SCHOOL MEALS REPORT

During the year January, 1951 to December, 1951 meals were supplied to the children in the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme from the four Civic Restaurants, namely :—Wolstanton, Knutton, Chesterton and Silverdale, and from the school kitchen dining rooms at Ellison Street C.P. School, Silverdale C.P. School, the four Grammar Schools and the four Nursery Schools.

HOLIDAY FEEDING

Arrangements for the provision of school meals during the holidays were made so that any child could, on application, receive a school dinner.

During the summer holiday meals were supplied and eaten at Ellison Street Kitchen Dining Room and Silverdale Kitchen Dining Room, and from the former kitchen a number of dinners were transported to a centre in Newcastle. Children were also able to take schools meals at both Knutton and Chesterton Civic Restaurants. For the remaining holidays, several other schools were in use, providing meal centres in each area of the Borough.

Attendances at half-term holidays is good; in some cases a steady attendance is not always maintained throughout the longer holidays. As reported for the year 1950,

children on the free meals list form the greater proportion of those attending during holidays.

Throughout the year the Roman Catholic children were supplied with a non-meat dish on Fridays and special religious days.

EQUIPMENT

The policy of supplying to the kitchens additional equipment and replacing old and obsolete equipment was continued during the year. In consequence a higher standard of efficiency is being achieved.

NEW KITCHEN DINING ROOM—BRADWELL C.P. SCHOOL

This school was opened in September and the dining room came into use at the same time, taking transported meals from Wolstanton Civic Restaurant.

The kitchen will commence to produce meals both for this school and Watlands C.P. Infants' School in January, 1952.

The accommodation is excellent and the general appearance most attractive.

Physical Training

GENERAL SURVEY

Progress has been maintained in all branches of Physical Education. The improved standard of work in all schools reflects the influence of local courses in Physical Education upon teaching staffs.

Plimsolls, shorts and vests have now been supplied to all scholars in Secondary Modern Schools, and in many cases games clothing has also been supplied.

Plimsolls have been supplied to all scholars in Primary Infants' and Primary Junior Schools. Shorts and vests have been supplied to the scholars of the last two years of the Primary Junior Schools which have indoor accommodation for Physical Education.

Progress in the provision of storage accommodation for plimsolls and clothing for Physical Education in all schools has been maintained.

Clothing for Physieal Education has still to be laundered in the children's homes. This scheme has obvious disadvantages, but in many cases it has given the child a personal interest in the clothing issued.

POSTURE

Systematic and progressive training in Physical Education, generally speaking, prevents postural defects developing. Nevertheless there are still postural defects to be observed which in the main are the result of poor muscle tone.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical Education in the form of displays of dancing, massed displays of physical training, displays of physical education at Schools' Open Days have featured in the Festival of Britain Celebrations within the Borough.

SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS

As the experience of the teachers grows so wider aspects of Physieal Education are being successfully taught.

Good progress in all aspects of Physieal Education can be recorded in these schools in spite of the difficulties arising from lack of specialist teachers, the many calls upon the halls, the sharing of halls in mixed schools and the resulting outdoor work at the mercy of weather conditions.

PRIMARY JUNIOR SCHOOLS

The improved standard of work in these schools is attributable to courses taken locally and elsewhere to which reference has been made earlier.

Every effort is being made to utilise to capacity, indoor hall accommodation. Head teachers with school halls are encouraged to provide one or more indoor periods of Physieal Education. A suitable form of lesson and apparatus have been introduced where halls are available and these have had marked effect upon the physical development of the children.

More and more attention is being given to the provision of types of climbing apparatus both for indoor and outdoor use in these schools.

ATHLETICS

During the Summer Term, 1951, 8 Secondary Modern Schools, and most Primary Junior Schools held their own Athletic Sports.

A very successful Inter-Schools Athletic Sports for Primary Junior and Secondary Modern Schools' scholars was held on the Silverdale Cricket Ground in July, 1951.

This year for the first time the Borough entered a team of scholars (11—15 years) in the Inter Area Staffordshire County Athletic Sports. Successful competitors represented the County in the Inter Counties Athletic Sports held at Southampton.

PLAYING FIELDS AND GAMES

Improved facilities at the Pool Dam Playing Field have helped materially in the improved quality of games, but the area provided for playing fields is inadequate for the number using them.

SWIMMING

Throughout the year there has continued the normal swimming programme in which all physically fit scholars in the first and second years of the Secondary Modern Schools receive thirty minutes swimming instruction weekly.

STATISTICAL TABLES

EXCEPTED DISTRICT OF THE BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME

TABLE I.

Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools

A.—Periodical Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,773
Second Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	..	873
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	..	1234
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,880

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of special inspections	..	..	..	..	..	416
Number of re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	633
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	1,049

C.—Pupils found to Require Treatment.

Number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin).

Group	For defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	7	512	491
Second Age Group	104	268	277
Third Age Group	69	244	456
Total (prescribed groups)	180	1,024	1,224
Other Periodic Inspections	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	180	1,024	1,224

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects Found

Defect or Disease	PERIODICAL INSPECTIONS No. OF DEFECTS			SPECIAL INSPECTIONS No. OF DEFECTS	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not treatment		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
Skin	134	44		16	—
Eyes—					
(a) Vision ..	180	104		73	—
(b) Squint ..	69	51		26	—
(c) Other ..	46	16		3	3
Ears—					
(a) Hearing ..	18	36		12	2
(b) Otitis Media ..	34	7		4	1
(c) Other ..	45	22		6	1
Nose or Throat ..	200	340		63	13
Speech	18	28		3	—
Cervical Glands ..	24	216		19	—
Heart and Circulation ..	54	108		55	61
Lungs	72	48		14	12
Developmental—					
(a) Hernia ..	15	30		5	4
(b) Other ..	7	134		8	18
Orthopædic—					
(a) Posture ..	20	60		7	1
(b) Flat Foot ..	146	145		16	4
(c) Other ..	44	111		15	3
Nervous system—					
(a) Epilepsy ..	3	1		1	1
(b) Other ..	11	17		3	5
Psychological—					
(a) Development ..	3	5		2	—
(b) Stability ..	6	2		1	—
Other	55	71		18	5

B.—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected during the year in the Age Groups

Age Groups	No. of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1,773	966	54.5	764	43.1	43	2.4
Second Age Group	873	513	58.8	345	39.5	15	1.7
Third Age Group	1,234	644	52.2	551	44.7	39	3.1
TOTALS ..	3,880	2,123	54.7	1,660	42.8	97	2.5

TABLE III

Infestation with Vermin

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	60,520
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested..	3,071
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	3,071
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	726

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Group I.—Disease of the Skin (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table III).

	<i>Number of Cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority</i>			
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	—			
(ii) Body	8			
Scabies	26			
Impetigo	86			
Other skin diseases	1,030			
TOTAL	1,150			

Group II.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	<i>Number of Cases dealt with</i>	
	<i>By the A uthority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and Squint	293	—
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	311	12 squint
Total	604	12
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were		
(a) Prescribed	190	—
(b) Obtained	152	—
Total	342	

Group III.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	<i>No. of cases treated</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	247
(c) for other nose and throat condition	—	7
Received other forms of treatment	617	—
Total	617	254

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals ..	47	—
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments	303	—

Group V.—Child Guidance Treatment

	<i>No. of cases treated</i>	
	<i>In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinic</i>	<i>Elsewhere</i>
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	Nil	Nil

Group VI.—Speech Therapy

	<i>No. of cases treated</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
No. of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	Nil	Nil

Group VII.—Other Treatment Given

	<i>No. of cases treated</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	2,578	—
(b) Other	—	—
Total	2,578	—

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers :—							
(a)	Periodic age groups	..	..	..	..	..	2,832
..(b)	Specials	..	..	..	..	..	965
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	3,797
(2)	Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	2,519
(3)	Number referred for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	2,400
(4)	Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	2,394
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	3,249
(6)	Half-days devoted to : Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	344
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	367
(7)	Fillings : Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	1,235
	Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	2
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	1,237
(8)	Number of teeth filled : Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	1,131
	Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	2
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	1,133
(9)	Extractions : Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	973
	Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	3,770
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	4,743
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	1,218
(11)	Other operations : Permanent Teeth	377
	Temporary Teeth	23
	TOTAL	400

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